In the melés Johnnie Ryan, the sen of the billiard hall keeper, was clubbed. No less than twenty saloons were cleaned out, but in none of them was the fight so flerce as it was in Ryan's. After the mob had been all put to flight and there was nobody else in sight the police charged

on Miller's Hotel at the corner of Alabama and Fulton streets, where fifty men were nursing heads. They drove them out. There was an other encounter in the street, but it was not so serious as the first.

At midnight the police ordered every saloon

keeper in East New York to close his doors. They cleared the strikers out of the places first. At midnight also the reenforcement for which Major Cochran had telephoned arrived.

There were 60 men from Company K and 60 men from Company A. Forty-seventh Regiment, Major Quick commanding. They relieved the men of the Thirteenth, who had been on the go All the while that the mobs were gathering

and being dispersed at the point of the bayonet and the clubs of the police, telephones were ringing for ambulances.

Men who had received bayonet wounds and

had taken refuge in the Howard House, Miller's Hotel, and the railroad company's stables needed medical attention.

Within an hour there were fifteen ambulance calls. No less than twelve men were taken away and a score more were attended to by the ambulance surgeons and sent home.

Major Cochran said after his reënforcements arrived:

"The people out here will understand now that the men of the Thirteenth are no pie-eating, cigarette-smoking dudes. When we arrived here to-night we had to clear our way through a great mob and we had to act as guards to aid the men we relieved in getting through. Half an hour after we arrived there were more than 5,000 persons gathered about the stable. Disorderly people were on the roofs of houses around here and were throwing stones down on our heads. We stood it as long as we could. Several of our men were hurt and then I ordered the charge on the crowd. Col. Watson was present. Sergeant Taylor, who conducted two or three charges with twelve men on his own account, said that at times during the evening people on the elevated railroad trains threw sticks and stones down on the heads of his

This is the list of the injured treated at St. Mary's Hospital: NOLAY, GEORGE, 166 Court street, 50 years old, car-

penter, bayonet stab; still at St. Mary's.

SAND, ALEXANDER, 123 Atlantic avenue, printer, three scalp wounds; sent home.

SULLIVAN, WILLIAM, stab wounds. Sent to St. John's ospital. Tions, Philip, 188 Graham avenue, incised wound of

the scalp. Sent home. WELKIN, EUGENE, 26 years old, Liberty street, inised wound of the back. Sent home.

Williams, T. C., Thirteenth street and Third avenue,

YOOD, MALCOLM W., soldier, 357 Sixteenth street, 19 years old, fracture of the skull by a stone. Still at

There was a report late last night that the

trolley wires in Ralph avenue had been cut. The situation in other respects yesterday continued critical. Despite the fact that the police force was augmented by nerrly 3,000 Na. as many assaults, and, if anything, more damage done than on any day since the strike began.

The difference was that instead of gathering about the depots to create trouble, the mobs formed a few blocks away, where there were no soldiers. Stones and bricks were thrown through car windows, motormen and conductors were dragged from car platforms and assaulted, and engers were frightened.

passengers were frightened.

The strikers, or their sympathizers, added a new annoyance to those they have heretofore indulged in. In several instances they cut the trolley wires, thus tying up a whole section of road instead of a single car, as they did when they thumped a motorman, and doing it with in-Anitely less danger to themselves.

Proof of the statement that the railroad managers had been bluffing when they said they had employed a sufficient number of men to run their cars without the strikers came early in the day. That statement had been made repeatedly, coupled with the further assertion that as soon as the police gave sufficient protection the cars on all the roads would be run. The manager pestered the police and the Mayor with this. They told it to every reporter who interviewed them, and showed living pictures of done up of the police protection offered was concerned they told the truth, but it was evident yesterday that they had used that truth to conceal their

Instead of having men to operate their forty. eight lines of cars they had only enough to operate eleven lines, and thirty-seven lines were tied up as tight as they were on Monday last when the strike began. Two of the lines or which cars were run, the De Kalb avenue and the Franklin avenue lines, should not be counted in the eleven, for the strike on these had been settled. The managers of the tied-up roads succeeded in running cars on only nine. On only two of these nine lines were the full number cars run. One was the Court street line of the Brooklyn Heights Company and the other was the Fifth avenue line of the Atlantic Aveane Company. On the Bergen street line size cars were run, the usual number being fourtgen; on the Ninth avenue line, two cars, the usual number being ten; on the Seventh avenue, eight, the usual number being twenty; on th Flatbush avenue line, thirty-one, the usual number being fifty; on the Fulton street line, twenty, the usual number being seventy; on the Putnam avenue line, thirty-eight, the usual number being forty-five, and on the Sumner nue line seventeen, the usual number being forty. These figures are official having beer furnished to Police Commissioner Welles by the companies and by him transmitted to the Mayor Cars were run on none of the lines after t o'clock in the evening, and to all intents the whole trolley system was tied up after that hour.

The railroad managers are not the only per-sons who are "bluffing " about the strike. The city officials, who are nearly all in sympathy with the strikers and who delayed the calling out of the militia, don't hesitate to belittle the efforts of the companies to get their cars running and to belittle the ontrageous assaults that are committed by the strikers or their sympathizers. Rows bordering on riots that would in ordinary times be made much of are called little spats now, and all damage, no matter how great, is called inconsequential. Even the cutting of trolley wires, which is a felony, lan't regarded as of great consequence.

The strikers on their part bluff about their strength and about the few desertions from their ranks. As a matter of fact a very large number have signified their willingness to re turn to work. Not a few have actually returned to work. They talk about the hundreds of new men they have induced to join them and desert the companies, when in fact the companies haven't had hundreds to desert.

A few hours' talk with the various interests is enough to provoke a hearty sympathy with the gentleman who

King David said to hasto. The situation is not likely to be aggravated by the general strike of all trades unions that was threatened by the street car men when the news that the militia had been called out first got around. There are undoubtedly a great many men to all the trades who would be willing to go on a strike but they are a very unimportant factor in the management of the trades unions. Sympathetic strikes have found little favor

since the Chicago experience. There is a general feeling in Brooklyn that more soldiers will be needed than the Second Brigade. The railroad lines cover 225 miles of streets, and if the cutting of wires is indulced in to any great extent it may become necessary to patrol large portions of these streets to prevent it. Twenty-eight hundred men would not go far in that emergency. The military men say that, and they think it likely that a part of the First Brigade, and a part of the Third may be called out to assist.

That Gen. McLeer realizes the necessity of getting every available man better than he did

clubbing them, until there wasn't a man of when the call was first made on him is proved by the fact that he has ordered out the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing. This ompany was included in the order calling out the brigade, but later the order was counter-

It was reissued last night after the day's experience.

The assembling of the Second Brigade in response to the Hrigadier-Gereral's order on Friday night was one of the quickest pieces of work that the soldiers ever did. It was after Bocknek when the order was issued to the Coloniels of the four regiments. They had to transmit it to their Captains, the Captains to their sergeants, the sergeants to their corporals, and the corporals to their men. By 2 o'clock in the morning, less than four hours after the order was issued, no regiment was short as many as fifty men.

In some of the armories the early hours of the morning were spent in drilling. In others

the morning were spent in drilling. In others the advice of the Colonels was taken and the soldlers made beds on the floor and slept until the drums beat at 5:45 o'clock in the morning. Half an hour was allowed for breakfast, and at 0:15 o'clock the order was issued to move. The assignments of the companies had been made previously.

previously.

In nearly every regiment one half the companies were to go out and the others were to remain in the armories as reserve forces and for relief. The peaceful citizens of the city who went to bed before the newsboys began calling the extra papers were astonished when they got up and heard the drums and saw soldiers marching around in the snowstorm. They were bound for the several depots of the Brooklyn Heights and the Atlantic avenue companies. On an average there were three companies to each depot.

and the Atlantic avenue companies. On an average there were three companies to each depot.

The order that the officers had were to disperse crowds that might gather, protect the property of the companies and maintain the peace within a block or so of the points at which they were stationed. The officers were instructed that all territory outside of this would be covered by the police.

At the same time that the soldiers started out for the cops of big buildings, where they were to wiswag their orders about the city. The head-quarters of the Second Brigade is in the Hall of Records in Fulton street. Though Gen. McLeer had been ill for some time, and though Col. Austen, the ranking Colonel, was an experienced man in putting down riots, the General wanted to do things himself, and he sent for his doctor and with him was driven to the headquarters and took command. The principal wigwagging point after that was on the roof of the Hall of Records. Half a dozen young men up there armed with flags had the city by the cars. The polit was a conspicuous one, and the street for a long way were blocked a good part of the morning by people watching the flags and trying to read the orders that went out and the news that came in.

The moment that Gen. McLeer arrived at the

morning by people watching the flags and trying to read the orders that went out and the
news that came in.

The moment that Gen. McLeer arrived at the
building a sentry was put on duty at the head
of the stairway, and everybody who started up
was haited. This led to some complications
with citizens not familiar with military rules.
When Corporation Counsel McDonald came
along and started up to see the General, the soldier called. Halt! The Corporation Counsel
went on. The soldier held out his gun, the
sharp bayonet pointed at Mr. McDonald's
stomach.

stomach." he commanded again.
"I am the Corporation Counsel," said Mr. Mc-Donald. "It's all right. I just want to see the He was close to the bayonet, however, and he stopped. "Corporal of the guard!" called the sentry.

stopped.
"Corporal of the guard!" called the sentry. The corporal came on a run.
"I just want to see the General," said Mr. McDonald. "I am the Corporation Counsel. He'll see me."
The corporal saluted. "Stay there, sir," he said. Mr. McDonald thought it was very funny, but he stayed. In a moment the corporal, who had gone into Gen. McLeer's room returned, saluted again, and bawled out:
"Corporation Counsel advance."
There wasn't a smile on his face. It was all so formal that Mr. McDonald threw back his shoulders and took military strides.
The National Guard, of course, was entirely subservient to the police. Gen. McLeer, though in command of his men, took his orders from the police. He was under their control to such an extent that he could not give out a scrap of information. His orders were to send all inquirers to Police Headquarters and they were obeyed. Superintendent Campbell, the active head of the police, said that he would not tell the exact number of troops out, but he was calling on Gen. McLeer for as many men as in his judgment were needed at any particular point. SCENES OF VIOLENCE.

When the soldiers began to arrive at the depots in the morning they had piles of work to do. At nearly every depot a crowd of strikers and sympathizers had gathered, and they had to be dispersed. They were not used to soldiers methods, and they didn't pay any attention to orders to get out until the Captains drew their men up in line, ordered them to fix bayonets, and charge. In most cases the soldiers got within a couple of fest of the mob before it scattered. The soldiers would chase the crowd up the block, would then wheel about and charge back again at the crowd that had gathered at the other end of the block. Sometimes it took three or four charges of this kind to make the strikers understand that they had to keep away. The companies had given it out that they would begin to run their cars at 50 clock, but no cars left the depots until after the soldiers arrived. The new men the companies had, who had been frightened half out of their wits at the prospects of going out, got considerable backbone when they saw how the soldiers handled the mobs. At each depot there was a force of policemen who were instructed to ride on the cars and protect the men, just as has been done since the beginning of the strike. The starting out of the first cars was watched by the sirikers at the various depots, and they got angrier and angrier as car after car went out and they couldn't get close enough to it to cause any damage. Finally they realized that the soldiers were only there to guard the depot, and that there was a chance for fun at other points. Then angrier as car after car went out and they couldn't get close enough to it to cause any damage. Finally they realized that the soldiers were only there to guard the depot, and that there was a chance for fun at other points. Then they began to move along. Part of the crowd that had been around the Hergen street depot moved down to Bedford avenue and tackled the first car that came along there. They had gathered up stones on the way, and they smashed almost every window in it. The policemen on board drew their pistols and jumped off. The mob scattered, and then the car proceeded on its way. The crowd gathered again, and the next car that came along was greeted with another volley of stones. The conductor was hit in the back with a brick. Again the crowd was scattered, only to gather again at a point further down the street and assault the next car. The windows of four cars were smashed there. A part of the crowd that had gathered at the Halsey street depot moved on toward Putnam avenue and held up a car there. They pulled the motorman off and beat him. A half a dozen policemen in the neighborhood charged them, and were met with a shower of obricks and stones. Then the crowd ran. Four other cars were held up in this neighborhood charged them, and were met with a shower of the twenty-third Regiment to take them to Flatbush. There were several hundred in the Crowd, and it gathered on the track and threw stones through the windows. The policemen charged again, and the crowd was scattered, but not until some in it had got hold of the motorman of one of the cars and beaten him so badly that he had to be taken to the hospital. One of the ugliest crowds in the morning gathered in Tompkins avenue and smashed the windows of cars of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban road.

A CAR LIPTED FROM THE TRACK.

A CAR LIFTED FROM THE TRACK.

One car was held up and was lifted off the track by the strikers before the police could scatter them with their clubs. On the Fulton street line east of Tompkins avenue, where the cars were run for the first time, the streets were filled with strikers every three or four blocks. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, car 1.140 and car 1.400 were held up at Williams place and Fulton street by a mob numbering nearly a thousand. The four policemen on the two cars jumped off and began to lay about them with their clubs, but in a moment they were swallowed up. While they were busy getting room enough to swing their clubs a part of the mob tackled the cars and amashed the windows and pounded the motorman. Then a squad of policemen from up the street hustled down and with the aid of the four succeeded in dispersing the mob, but less than two blocks from there the troiley wires were cut and the cars were stalled until a repair wagon came and the wire was fixed up. At half a dozen other points on Fulfon street during the afternoon cars were assaulted by small mobs, and conductors and motormen were pulled off and beaten. At other points men would run along after the cars, grab that troiley rope and cut it. The troiley pole would swing away from the wire, bung up against the tracks of the elevated railroad, and with no rope to pull it down the crews were in a fix.

ON THE SUMNER AVENUE LINE.

The Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Rairroad, which controls the Reid avenue, Raiph avenue, Sumner avenue, Broadway, and the North Second street lines, started cars on the Sumner avenue, Broadway and Whipple street. A mob smashed some of the windows and tried to pull the motorman off. He ran inside the car, while the conductor disappeared. Some of the strikers entered the car, and after trying in vain to induce the motorman off. He ran inside the car, while the conductor disappeared. Some of the strikers entered the car, and after trying in vain to induce the motorman to isave his post they dragged him off the car. When the police arrived a few minutes afterward and was aurrounded by the mob at Thornton street and Broadway. When the motorman refused to join the strikers he was stoned. The conductor sought refoge inside the car. The police appeared and again routed the mob. The cars were hitched together, and with two policemen on each car and a patrol wagon with four more policemen and Capt. French preceding them, the cars were run to the ferry.

On the return the mob again attacked the cars as iteroadway and Whipple street, but the police drove them away, in all fourteen cars were run. When the first cars that went out got back to the depot, seven more were started, but all of them were stailed in Falton street hear Troy avenue. At that point a green motorman, in turning from Troy avenue into Fulton street, negiceted to pull down the trelety pole where two electric currents crossed. His negligence ON THE SUMBER AVENUE LINE.

Atlantic Coast Line. Plant System.

Quickest route to Piorida, Cuba, Alken, Augusta Route of celebrated New York and Piorida Special. Three trains dally,—Adv.

resulted in the burning out of the motor, and this caused the blockade.

The last Sumner avenue car which got to the ferry was delayed on its return trip by the switchbox burning out. It was nearly do clock before the motorman started away. There were seven policemen on the car. None of the strikers molested the car at the start, and when it got to Whipple street and Broadway the mob had disappeared. As the car turned from Broadway into Sumner avenue snother mob of fully 3,000 swarmed into Sumner avenue from Floyd street. The motorman increased the speed of the car and ran into the mob, believing that they would scatter. The mob however, attacked the car and pulled the motorman off. They beat and kicked him, and would probably have killed him but for the policemen, who charged the mob and drove them into Floyd street. A dozen of the mob were badly clubbed before they would retreat. About 506 of the mob ran through Floyd street to Broadway and cams back through Sumner avenue. They threw paying stones at the windows and shattered nearly all of them. All the window frames were broken and the rides of the car smashed. David F. Hand, a motorman, 31 years old, of 54 Nostrand avenue, jumped on the car and burned out a fuse. He was arrested and taken to the Vernon avenue police station, where, when he was searched, a loaded revolver was found on him. He was locked up for malicious mischief and carrying concealed weapons. The police also arrested from the care and burned out a fuse. Sincholas avenue and Palmetto street, for throwing stones, and Charies Ludner, a printer, aged 20 years, of 36 Whipple street, for inciting to riot.

The mob followed the car, to Sumner and Merits avenue, where when they attacked it avenue.

The mob followed the car to Sumner and The mob followed the car to Sumner and Myrtle avenues, where they attacked it again, but the police routed them. Jacob Levitsky, aged 14 years, of 159 Boerum street, and James Hyan, aged 38 years, of 720 Myrtle avenue, were arrested for throwing stones. At Vernon and Sumner avenues Joseph Gannon of Park avenue jumped on the rear platform of the car and struck the conductor. He was locked up for fighting. The car finally reached the depot at Hergen street.

jumped on the rear platform of the car and struck the conductor. He was locked up for fighting. The car finally reached the depot at Hergen street.

Three out of seven cars of the Nostrand avenue and Prospect Park line which left the Prospect Park sheds in the afternoon were stopped by a mob at Nostrand and Park avenues. One of the motormen was beaten, and then agreed to foin the strikers. The other two motormen did the same, while the conductors disappeared. Strikers took the three cars back to the depot. The other four cars got as far as Nostrand and De Kaib avenues, where the strikers surrounded them and carried off the motormen. These cars were also taken back to the depot. For nearly a mile the tracks were covered with ashies from sah carts which the strikers unloaded by force.

A green motorman in charge of a Fulton avenue car turned into Tompkins avenue by mistake yesterday morning, and got as far as the curve at Harrison and Flushing avenues when the car went around the curve with such force that it got off the tracks. A mob from the Flushing avenue car sheds surrounded the car, and the motorman and conductor ran away. The police dispersed the mob, and after some of the strikers themselves had put the car back on the surperson the

SUPPRINTENDENT TORIAS STRUCK WITH A STONE. One of the first cars to start yesterday on the Bergen street line after the snow plough, which ran off the track, had been got out of the way, was driven by Superintendent Tobias. It was surrounded by strikers after it had gone a few blocks, and the air was filled with sticks and stones. Mr. Tobias was struck in the chest by a cobblestone. A sound of policemen ran up and blocks, and the air was struck in the chest by a stones. Mr. Tobias was struck in the chest by a cobblestone. A squad of policemen ran up and dispersed the crowd, Mr. Tobias pointed out feur of the men who had thrown stones, and they were arrested and taken to court, where he made compiaints against them.

This is hardly a beginning of the list of rows and petty disorders that occurred during the day. They were everywhere. None of them was very serious, but, bunched together, the damage done is considerable, and as many people were hurt as would have been hurt in a structure of the stone of the structure.

day. They were everywhere. None of them was very serious, but, bunched together, the damage done is considerable, and as many people were hurt as would have been hurt in a first-class riot that it would have been hurt in a first-class riot that it would have been hurt in a first-class riot that it would have taken all the police force to quell. The police were happy when the order came telling them that no cars would be run at night. During the day there had been no assistance afforded them by the militia, except immediately around the stables. The militia themselves, after their first encounters with the crowd, had comparatively little trouble, but they were plagued all day by women and boys, who made fun of them and called them cigarcites and paper soldiers and the like. Now and then it would be necessary for them to clear out grown-num men, but it was seldom. One crowd that gathered early on Fulton street, which is right at the beginning of Flatbush avenue, had a whole lot of fun with the six soldiers and one or these two had large red whiskers. All sorts of remarks were hurled at him, such as "Say, give us a chew, will yer?" There was a frequent cry of "w hiz-z-z-z." to imitate the sighing of the wind. His Wniskers finally retired out of sight in the shadow of a doorway.

At this juncture the young man with glasses carrying a gun much too heavy for him happened to step out into plain view, and immediately the crowd sent up a shout of "Ah, Wilhe." Willie quickly drew back. The orderly sergoant, weighing fully 200 pounds, now made his appearance, with a long cigar tightly clinched between his teeth, to see what the matter was. He had no sooner shown himself than some one in the crowd shouted:

"Ah, here it comes: let's tap it."

The sergeant stopped in his majestic walk and cast a stern glance at his men, while the crowd yelled in glee at the saily. In the mean time the six very youthful enlisted men stood in the crowd, and the sergeant, quickly drawing himself up to his full height, shouted: "At tention-n."

baker WHAT THE LEADERS ON EACH SIDE THINK.

In spite of the fact that few cars were run on most of the roads that the railroad companies tried to operate, the officers prolessed to be very cheerful. They would not talk about their bluff of having men enough to run all the cars, but they bragged about what they had done. "We have sixty-six cars running," said President Norton, ""and a few more will be started before night. They are on the Fifth avenue, Seventh avenue, Ninth avenue, and Bergen street lines. Those are the lines we said we would have in operation to-day. It takes a little time to get going again, and the bother of running the show sweeps this morning created some confusion. We will have all our lines open by Monday morning, though not, of course, with the full complement of cars. We have enough men now to run at least 125 cars and are receiving more, and offers of more, all the time." WHAT THE LEADERS ON EACH SIDE THINK.

are receiving more, and offers of more, all the time."

The normal number of cars on the lines President Norton has in operation is 74, and on his whole system 170. President Lewis said 101 cars were in operation on his lines. The normal number is 180. On the whole system it is over 1,100. Mr., Lewis said that, the company wished to stars all its lines yesterday morning, but decided not to do so after consultation with the police.

wished to stare all its lines yesterday morning, but decided not to do so after consultation with the police.

Master Workman Connelly said that by actual count the number of cars running on the tied-up roads was 82, as against 53 on Friday.

President Lewis said:

"We wanted to run on all of the lines of this railroad this morning, but it was thought best to start only the lines we previously had running and to start others during the day after giving the police an hour's notice. The chief difficulty is in moving our men from one stable to another where we wish to start cars.

"We have to take them down in the cars on one line and up on another, and it takes a great deal of time. A good many of the new men are strangers in the city, and it confuses them to run over different lines every day. It would suit me better if the old men would come back, i Master Workman Connelly and the leaders about the strike headquarters were apparently as cheerful as ever yesterday. They are confident that the companies will be unable to get enough new men to operate their lines in anything like complete shape, and the number of cars running yesterday, with full protection provided, bore them out in this. Mr. Connelly said that 247 of the new men hired had been detached through their efforts and sent back to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Boston.

"When do you expect General Master Workman Sovereign?" Mr. Connelly was asked.

"I got a letter from him to-day, in which he said he would come to Brooklyn, but did not say when. He is to lecture here on Jan. 27. The only national officer here is General Worthy Foreman Bishop of Massachusetts, who arrived on Thursday."

Mr. Connelly denied that a general strike was a mandation, or even that the men on the

The only national officer here is General Worthy Foreman Bishop of Massachusetts, who arrived on Thursday."

Mr. Connelly denied that a general strike was in contemplation, or even that the men on the elevated roads were to be called out.

"I have authority to call them out," he said, but that is a matter for future consideration. There is no present intention of ordering a general strike. Sympathetic strikes are not of much use. It would be unnecessary, anyhow, as matters stand now. We are holding our own, and the roads are not able to start up.

The determination not to remany cars at night was reached at a conference which was held late in the afternoon at the Hamilton Club. It was called by Mayor Schleren, and was attended by Commissioner White, and Presidents Lewis and Norton, Just what took place at the conference is not known, but it is said that the Mayor took the railroad Presidents to task for not making good their bluffa about the number of men they had. The Presidents said that they were satisfied now with the protection that was being offered at their stables, bur not satisfied with the protection that they got along the lines of their roads, and the Mayor asked them whether they thought it best to run cars at night. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Norton talked it over and linally said that they didn't think so.

POLICE CONFESIENCE LAST NIGHT. Police Constillence Last Night.

Police Commissioner Welles had a long conference last night with the Superintendent, Inspectors, and Captains at Headquarters, and the work of the day was reviewed, each Captain submitting a report. Some changes were made in the programme mapped out on Friday night, but the police arrangements to-day will be substantially the same as yesterday. It is expected that no attempt will be made to make any more general opening up of the lines to-day than yesterday. City Works Commissioner White, Corporation Counsel McDonnell, and Excise Commissioner Forcester were present at

stables, and the Captains received instructions to that effect.

Sheriff Bittling had a talk with Commissioner Welles after the Captains had been dismissed, but he had nothing to say except that he was carefully watching the developments of the strike. He refused to say whether there was any intention to call on the Governor for more troops. any intention to call on the company intention to call the cars sent out. To-day the experiment of putsing one man on each car will be tried.

JOHN POPE HODNETT.

Member of a Distinguished Family, and Wants to Arbitrate the Strike.

Another hopeful arbitrator turned up yester day to take the place of Mr. Feeney and his colleagues on the State Board. He had a heavy dark moustache and looked as though he had seen better times. He went to the strike headquarters first and asked for Master Workman Connelly. While he was waiting to see him he nailed a Sun reporter.

"Are you one of the representatives of the

press?" he asked, "Well, I am John Pope Hodnett, attorney and counsellor-at-law, and the President and founder of the United Labor League of America. I have come to arbitrate this difficulty. I settled the great railroad strike of 1877 in an hour and a half. President Hayes sent for me and offered me any place in the Government, saving that that nothing was too great a reward for the imperishable services I had rendered to the republic. Of course, I refused. I wanted to carry on the work of the Labor League. I organized it when I was 17 years old, right in this country, where I was born. We used to have 33,00 members here, comprising business and professional men, as well as laborers. We are opposed to strikes as a rule and deprecate all violence

"I belong to the old Hodnett or Oudlnot family. Napoleon's greatest Marshal was an Oudlnot. So was the Duke of York, to whom this whole State was originally granted. So was George Washington. Abraham Lincoln was, too, and that's the only reason he was nominated for President. He didn't know at the time that he was a Hodnett, but we leaders of the Repub-lican party knew it, and we knew it would elect

he was a Hodnett, but we leaders of the Republican party knew it, and we knew it would elect thim."

"Is it the idea of the league," asked the reporter, "to have this strike referred to some Board or to arbitrate it itself?"

"Oh, the league will arbitrate it. I will do it myself. I've settled lots of strikes. In 1882 I settled the Stone strike in Chicago, which involved 5.500 workmen. Mr. Stone sent for me and said: 'Here, you're the only man who can fix this thing; see what you can do for me.' I called the men together and got them to appoint a committee, with me as Chairman, and the next morning at 6 o'clock they were all back at work, Mr. Stone said he had been losing \$8,000 a day, which I had saved him, and he gave me a check for \$1.500. Now, I think this strike can be settled all right. You know there has been no attempt to arbitrate it yet."

Mr. Connelly was very busy and the reporter without entering into the history of the Hodnett family. Mr. Connelly is something of a peach himself. In just five minutes John Pope Hodnett came out.

"It's all right." he whispered to the reporter.

himself. In just five minutes
nett carne out.
"It's all right," he whispered to the reporter.
"It's all right," he whispered to the reporter.
"I have Connelly's authority to go and see Pres-"I have Connelly's authority to go and see President Norton."

Mr. Norton is the man who has been declaring daily that he has nothing to arbitrate and no one to arbitrate with, and that he doesn's want his old men back anyhow.

THE PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

Rumors of a Conference Between the Com-Police Superintendent Campbell announced at midnight last night that the following additional lines of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company would be opened for business at So'clock this morning:

Myrtle avenue. Gates avenue. Third avenue. Hamilton avenue. Tompkins avenue.

President Lewis of the Railroad company wa sked at midnight if this was correct. He said that he was not in a position to speak posi-It vely.

It was reported at 11 o'clock last evening that the railroad Presidents had asked a committee of the strikers to meet them at the office of President Lewis, Montague and Clinton streets. President Lewis said that there had been no such conference, but others about the place said that a committee of strikers had been there.

Advertising for Motormen. President Norton of the Atlantic Avenue Ralload Company has authorized the Desmond Dunne Advertising Agency to wire advertise-ments to all the principal dailies throughout the ments to all the principal dailles throughout the country calling for experienced motormen and

BROOKFIELD STILL IN THE RING. Will Be a Candidate for Permanent Pres

The Republican County Committee is expectd to meet for permanent organization in the Murray Hill Lyceum in East Thirty-fourth street next Wednesday evening. The Committee on Contested Seats will be ready to report at that time. The first meeting of that committee was held in the rooms of the County Committee in the Abbey Theatre building last night, and the contests in the First and Second Assembly districts were considered behind closed doors, The contests are in the First, Second, Eighth. and Tenth districts, are all unimportant. and can readily be decided, as they are expected to be in favor of the sitting delegates.

It is understood that the membership of the committee will not be changed by the report of the Committee on Contested Seats, and that the only possible change may result from the fact that Mr. Rush Simms, the colored colleague of Gen. Howard Carroll of the Eleventh, has qualified as an officeholder—assistant janitor of the Assembly. Gen. Carroll and Mr. Simms did not yote for Mr. Brooktield.

The mecompromising attitude of the partiage.

vote for Mr. Brookileld.

The uncompromising attitude of the partisans of William Brookileld was evidenced yesterday when it was announced that notwithstanding the election of Edward Lauterbach by a majority of twenty-three as temporary Chairman, they propose to keep up the fight until the committee is permanently organized.

Mr. Brookfield himself said yesterday that he is still a candidate for President of the committee.

IN HONOR OF GEN. LEE.

Scottish Rite Hall.

The Confederate Veteran Camp Dines The fifth annual dinner of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York was held at Scottish Rite Hall last night, in honor of the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Covers were laid for 150. Gen. John S. Mosby, who was to have responded to the toast. "The Day We' Celebrate," was unable to be present, and W. J. Keiley of this city took his place. Recorder John W. Goff had agreed to respond to "The City of New York," but he was detained and Col. Fellows spoke to the toast. Col. Albert Stickney responded to the toast "The American Soldier," and Judge Roger A. Pryor "The American Statesman." The diners Pryor "The American Statesman." The diners sat down at 7:30 o'clock. The Stars and Stripes and Stars and Bars were draped at the end of the hall, and an orchestra, hid from view by palms played Southern melodies. When the dinner was about half through Mrs. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Miss Gebhart of Cumberland, Md., entered the gallery. The diners cheered her to the echo.

At 9:30 o'clock President A. G. Dickenson proposed a silent toast to the memory of Robert E. Lee, which was drank standing. He then introduced W. J. Kelley, who eulogised the dead General. General.

Col. Fellows, in answering the toast, "The City of New York," in Recorder Goff's place, said he was peculiarly fitted for the place, as the Recorder had carefully prepared a speech, the most of which was based upon Col. Fellows's

100D'S DILLS Cure IVER LLS

After Dinner-Hood's Pills present dis-

ess, aid digestion, stimulate the liver.

Perfect For a Home Medicine. They are

purely vegetable omel, mercury or ingredient, and act gently yet surely, without causing any pain or gripe

Hood's Pills are also tasteless, being dusted by a new process. Sold by druggists. Price, Seents. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hoor & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

SEEKS DIVORCE IN PARIS.

WEDDED TROUBLES OF YOUNG MR. BALLANTINE OF NEWARK.

He Accuses His Wife of Infidelity and Shi Says He Standers Her and Has Treated Her Brutally-Galy Four Years Married, Pants Jan 18 - Some misleading echoes of a grave scandal in the American colony in Paris have recently reached New York and Boston, Now that all efforts have failed to keep the matter out of court, it is impossible to prevent the essential facts from being widely told. They have reference to the Ballantine divorce case, which will be tried in a few days in this city. George A. Ballantine is a young millionaire, and an architect by profession. He is well known in Boston, New York, and Newark. Four years ago he married Miss Mabel Lothrop, the young daughter of a Boston family and a young woman of charming personality. A few months later they came to Paris, where they have been received in the best circles of society. Both were great favorites. Mr. Ballantine became distinguished as the skilful driver of one of the finest turnouts

distinction for their possessor.

But the domestic affairs of the Ballantines vers clouded from the first. There is reason to believe it was not a love match on the lady's part. Her extravagance was first talked about, and then her name began to be connected with those of certain well-known men in Paris. The first definite story circulated was about a scene in the Ballantine drawing room, when the hus band entered while Count Jean de Madré was calling upon Mrs. Ballantine, Immediately after this episode the wife returned to Boston but subsequently came back.

in Paris, and there is no city in the world where

horsemanable and good horses secure such high

Then toward the end of the last Paris season she was said to be suffering from a peculiar dryness of the throat, and went to Etretat for change of air. Her intimacy there and afterward with a young man prominent in the United States diplomatic service provoked unlimited gossip. Matters soon reached a serious stage, and e avoid public scandal the husband proposed a separation, offering his wife \$12,000 a year. She refused repeatedly, and finally Mr. Ballantine brought a suit for divorce on the ground of sdultery. The wife responded with a counter suit, alleging an unwarranted attack upon her reputation and personal assault. The peculiarity of the French law is that the wife can secure a divorce if her husband publicly accuses her of infidelity and fails to prove it.

Mr. Ballantine acknowledges technical as-Mr. Ballantine acknowledges technical as-sault, but says the trouble took place when he found his wife and Count de Madré together, and that he was justified by the situation. The case will be tried in camera. The question of jurisdiction, it is believed, will be the only one likely to cause any difficulty of reaching a speedy decision on the merits of the case.

speedy decision on the merits of the case.

George Alexander Ballantine is a son of the late Peter Ballantine, Jr. He is not now interested in the profits of the big brewing companies established in Newark by Peter Ballantine, and since conducted by his sons John H. and Robert F. under the name of P. Ballantine & Sons and Ballantine & Co. The first firm are ale brewers, and the others layer beer brewers. George A. Ballantine is said to have a private income of \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year. The company in which his mother shares is worth many millions, and his uncles are among the wealthiest citizens of Newark, laving costly country homes in Morris country, as well as two of the finest residences in the city.

George is 29 years old, and has been married four and a half years. He has one child. He has two sisters, Mrs. George Frelinghuysen, wife of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen's second son, and Mrs. Robert Cummings, wife of one of the members of the Clark Thread Company.

Mabel Lothrop of Boston, whom George married, was not a member of the old Lothrop family in that city, although she was introduced as such in Newark under a misapprehension. She was not a social success in Newark, and they say there that her family came to live with her husb and agood deal.

Ballantine had made a study of architecture, and when his domestic troubles thickened he took his wife abroad without her family and made the excuse that he wanted to continue his studies in Europe. Rumors have since been heard in Newark that he was seeking a divorce and that a member of the American Embassy to France was named as co-respondent.

and that a member of the American Embassy to

and that a member of the American Embassy to France was named as co-respondent.

A chapter house has been erected at Cornell University by the Ballantine estate. The Ballantine loome at 43 Washington street, Newark, is frequently the scene of large and brilliant receptions. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Ballantine own a large estate at Bernardsville, N. J., which they call Crowndale.

Lord Randolph Nearing the End.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The condition of Lord Randolph Churchill at 2:20 P. M. was unchanged. However, his two sons, who are at school, have been summoned to the bedside of their father, who, it is believed, cannot live many hours.

Four Alarms for a Stubborn Fire.

Fire was discovered at 0:55 o'clock last night in the four-story brick building 503 to 507 West Fiftieth street, occupied: First floor, 503, by M. Fid. grocer; 505, William Drosser, saloon; 507, Tembleton Manufacturing Company; second and third floors, Klot's silk factory, and fourth floor by Oscar Lamson, shirt manufac-

turer.
The damage to the building amounted to about \$50,000, to Klots \$60,000, and to Lamson \$25,000. Chief Bonner sent out a third and fourth alarm and called out the reserves from the West Forty-seventh street police station.
At 11:30 the fire was under control.

The Gold Reserve Down to \$70,677,000. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19,-The Treasury gold reserve declined slightly again to-day-\$150,-900 being taken out—and stood at the close of business at \$70.017,000. Outside of with-drawals for export, the Treasury gains gold daily in small quantities from mint sources and from the exchange of United States notes and Treasury notes in the West.

Parkhurst Going to Chicago. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst will leave next Tresday for Chicago, where he will play a two nights' engagement in the Auditorium. On Wednesday and Thursday nights he will tell the benighted Chicagonas how he siew the Tam-many tiger and how to make away with the menagerie that is locse in their town.

The Pince Was Filled,

From the Detroit Free Press,

The Piace Was Filled.

Trom the Introit Free Press.

"Madam," he said, as she held the door open a little way and asked him what he wanted. "perhaps it so happened years ago that you had a son wander away from the family fireside?"

"Yes, it did," she replied, as she opened the door a little further.

"He went out into the cold world and became a wanderer o'er the face of the earth?"

"Yes, he did."

"Days and weeks and months ran into years and you heard no word of him? You knew not whether he lived or diei?"

"As you say, I knew nothing," replied the woman, as she stood in the door and looked fixedly at the tramp.

"Well, ma'am," he continued, "I don't want to raise any false hopes, but but..."

"But you are just a little too late," she finished, as he swallowed the fump in his throat and tried to wipe away a tear. "My wandering son returned about two hours ago and is new taking a soak in the lathtub. Had you called early this morning, you know..."

"It is."

"Just my luck, ma'am, but of course you are not to blame for it. I congratulate you and your wandering son and will bid you good day and try the family next door."

Telegram from Russia: "SEND TO ANITCHKOFF PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG, IMMEDIATELY, ONE DOZEN VIN MARIANI, FOR

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY, EM-PRESS OF RUSSIA." Ordered by the Court Physicians. A subsequent letter, ordering a further sup-ply of fifty bottles "Vin Meriani," states that H.I.M. the Empress of Russia has derived the greatest benefit from its use.

VIN MARIANI "The Ideal Ton! Wine."

Fortifies, Nourishes and Stimulates the Body and Brain. It restores Health, Strangth, Energy and Vitality, Avoid Schnittetions. Ask for " "'a Merical" at all Druggists.

For Descriptive Book with Portraits and testi-mony of notes Celebrities, write to MARIANI & CO., SQ.W. 16th St., New York.

ORITUARY.

A United Press cable from London reports that a despatch from Athens announces the death there, yesterday, of Prof. Merriam of Columbia College. The cause of death was pneumonis. Augustus C. Merriam was Professor of Greek Archieology and Engraphy in Columbia College, and was about 50 years of age. He was graduated from Columbia in 1808, and in the same year was appointed a Fellow of the college. From 1860 to 1880 he was futor in tirock and Latin, and from 1880 to 1890 Adjunet Professor of Greek Language and Literature. Of late years he had devoted his attention to the translation Greek inscriptions, and he became an authority on epigraphs. He has published a monograph on the Gortyna Law Code, and college editions of the sixth and seventh books of Herodotus and the Phasacian episode of the Odyssey. For several years he was a director of the American school in Athens, and President of the Archeological Institute of America, He was a member of the Century Club, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Prof. Merriam left America last July for a year's study in Europe, having a leave of absence from the college. Only last week a letter was received from him, which stated that he was in good health. When in this city he lived at the Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison avenue. He leaves a widow. Greek inscriptions, and he became an

Hoffman Arms, 640 Madison avenue. He leaves a widow.

The Rev.-Dr. Horace T. Love, a retired Baptist-clergyman, died at his home in Babylon, L. L. yesterday at the age of 88 years. He was born in Washington county, this State, and began preaching at the age of 16. A year or so later he entered Brown I niversity, of which, at the time of his death, he was one of the oldest graduntes. He preached in various parts of the East, and finally went to Kansas, where he founded a college. He afterward went as a missionary to Greece, where he remained for a number of years. Upon his return to this country he continued in the service of the Baptist society, and raised nearly \$1,600,000 for missions. About twenty-five years ago he retired from the ministry and went to Babylon, where he bought a large farm on the outskirte of the village. He studied medicine and took degrees in law, but was never admitted to practise cither. When his wife died last summer her body was placed in a brick tomb on the farm. This tomb contains two apartments, and Mr. Loves's body will be placed beside that of his wife on Monday. He leaves one son and three daughters. His estate is valued at \$50,000.

one son and three daughters. His estate is valued at \$50,000.

Lawver John P. Rolfe, the oldest member of the Brooklyn bar, died on Friday at his home, 178 Hicks street, on the eve of his 80th birthday. When admitted to the bar, fifty-five years ago, he was associated with the late ex-Judge Nathan B, Morse. The firm was known successively as Morse & Rolfe, Rolfe & Bergen, Kolfe, Bergen & Snedeker, and Rolfe & Snedeker, Mr, Rolfe was a trustee in the Brooklyn Trust Company and a director in the Brooklyn Trust Company and a director in the Brooklyn Safe Deposit Company, and interested in several other financial institutions. He leaves a large fortune. He was never married. A brother and an unmarried sister survive him. The funeral will take place at Grace Episcopal Church, on the Heights, to-morrow afternoon.

the Heights, to-morrow afternoon.

George W. Powers of 8 West Fiftieth street died at his home last Friday night of cancer of the throat. He was born about seventy-two years ago in Chestertown, N.Y., and coming to this city when he was thirteen years old got a clerkship in the wholesale dry goods house of Underhill & Co. Six years later be became a member of the firm, and when Mr. Underhill died about a year afterward the firm became dieorge W. Powers & Co. In 1862 Mr. Fowers sold out his business. He married Miss Mary Henrietta Woodpuff, and had three children, one of whom, George W., Jr., survives him. He was one of the executors of the will of Wilson G. Hunt.

G. Hunt.

Marcellus Strong, believed to be the oldest editor and printer in Wisconsin, died on Friday to Oshkosh, Wis., after a short illness. He was 78 years old, and was born in Haulet. Vt. Hefore 1850 he owned and edited the Glens Falls Remblican and the Granville Telegraph in New York State. Going West in 1857, he purchased an interest in the Oshkosh Courier, now the Oshkosh Timer, with which he was connected until 1808. He was a brother of Brig.-Gen. Thomas N. Strong of New York, and his whlow is a sister of Mrs. Horace Rubles of the Milwaukee Sentine!

Royce Carleton, a member of the theatrical company of Mr. E. S. Willard, is dead in England. He was an actor of ability in eccentric comedy parts, and one of his best impersonations was one of the Scottish peasants in "The Professor's Love Story."

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Goubeaud, assistant postor of St. Anne's Church, in Gold and Front streets, Brooklyn, died vesterday of pneumonia, resulting from an attack of grip. He was 30 years old, and had been in the priesthood for six years.

Mr. William H. Sheldon, general manager of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad, died in the Hudson River State Hospital in Poughkeepsie yesterday morning. 'A week ago he brame violently insane and had to be taken to the

C. A. Swineford, a well-known railroad man and brother of ex-Gov. A. P. Swineford of Alaska, died suddenly yesterday in Baraboo, Wis., of apoplexy.

Held Court in the Rollway Station

Irom the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Irom the Chicago Inter-Ocean,
Milwauker, Wis, Jan, 14.-Judge Seaman,
who some time ago held a session or court on a
train between Milwaukee and Chicago, has
again gained distinction by having a session of
the United States District Court in a railway
depot, Judge Seaman is busy holding court for
one of the United States Circuit Judges in Chicago while the Court of Appeals is in session, and consequently has no time to
spend in Milwaukee. Marshai Pratt and
District Attorney Wigman had some citations
which it was received to have signed by the sion, and consequently has no time to seem in Milwaukee. Marshai Pratt and District Attorney Wigman had some citations which it was necessary to have signed by the Court to-day. It was agreed Saturday to intercept Judge Seaman on his way to Chicago from Sheboygan, and the plan was communicated to the Judge, who was agreeable. Clerk of the Court Kurtz, together with Marshai Pratt and Deputy Marshai Buckiey, hurried to the Northwestern Deput a few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Kurtz took with him the books of the office, together with the documents on which the Judge was to poss and attach his signature. When the 10:40 o'clock train steamed into the station from Green Bay it brought District Attorney Wigman. The Sheboygan train was due ten minutes later, but at the expiration of that the train of time the train had not arrived, it was several minutes after schedule time that the train drew into the station, and minutes were variable. The train had hardly come to a standstill before Judge Seaman sprang from the parlar ray and hurried into the station. The gentlemen proceeded with the trainsaction of the business which called forth the unusual proceeding. It was quick work, and arcomplished just as the Chicago train was moving out, and before the ink of the court's signature had dried on the document the Judge was whirling toward Chicago.

Killed Over a Ten-cent Jack Pot.

Killed Over a Ten-cent Jack Pot.

Prom the New Orleans Times Bencovat.

Whitesburno, Jan. 8.—Carrying out the order of his father. William Brown shot and killed John Kirkam. George Brown and Kirkam got into a light-over a ten-cent jack, sof. Kirkam thought things were looking a little queer and drew a razor; at the same time the elder Brown pulled a platel from his coat sleeve and fired at Kirkam, but missed him. Kirkam grappied Brown and cut him several times with the razor. Brown three his pistoi to his son, telling him to shoot. Kirkam, and the boy responded by firing four-shots into the body of his father's assailant. Kirkam is dead, and the indications are that old man Brown will die.

Fresh Fish from the Pacific.

From the Scattle Fast Intelligencer.

TACOMA, Jan. 11.—The Northern Pacific Express Company reports enormous shipments of fresh salman and other Puget Sound and coast fish, packed in ice, to Eastern cities. One night recently thirty tons of fish were taken out of Gray's habor for the East, and the average daily shipments from that point are from ten to fitteen tons, and from Seattle from eight to ten tons. The fish is worths cents per pound here; the express company receives a trifle over that amount per pound for transportation, and the revenue to the fishermen and express company can be figured on that basis.

Eiks Broken to Harness,

From the Chicago Tribune. There is a novelty at the stock pards that is attracting the attention of every one. It is a team of eike, standing nearly sixteen hands high, broken to barness, and as gonte and obedient as horses. They have been brought in from Montain, and are awaiting a purchaser in one of the big pens in the yards. The cike have been domesticated, and their owner, it. S. Slayton, has driven them about his ranch for several years.

> A Bipedal Bog. I rom the Indianoptic Journal

Andreases, Ind., Jan. 15.—Waiter Brandon of this city is the owner of a two-legged dog. The little fellow is six menths old and spry as a kitten. Its body is perfectly developed, save its front legs, which are citirely wanting. It waiks on its hind feet and legs like a kangaroo, He was offered \$500 for his wonder by a museum company of Ciuchnati, and went to that city last night to part with his treasure.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest Last year 4,381,250 sovereigns and 3,715,369 half

sovereigns were coined in the British mint, as well as E047,856 worth of silver and £50,885 of bronze. In all nearly 62,990,000 pieces were struck. A case of a dreams coming true is reported from

Scotland. A minor disappeared from his home the Sundly before New Year's, on New Year's Day his brother-in-law fell salesp and dreamed that he saw the missing man in a particular spot of almond water some miles away. Neighbors made search and found him emading in the place indicated up to his waist in th, water floren dead. The brother in law is a man the water frozen dead. The brother in law is a man pany, Figr 20. North Bivgr, New Tork, W. L. Culle 6, 66, a miner, and has a reputation for account signt. Laudeu, Vice President and Traffic Hanages.

HUNTING UP A CABINET.

REMARKABLE POLICY WHICH M. PAURE WILL PUT IN FORCE.

M. Boorgeols Trying to Get a Minteres Together The President and Cabinet Will Blow Rot or Cold Just as Partlament Born-France Is Not Likely to Take

Kindly to This Peculiar Programme.

Panis, Jan. 19. Those who believe Paris to be sleeping volcano, but not an extinct one, are disappointed by President Faure's first official act. It may be a delightful example of French politeness, but it is a peculiar proceeding in polities for a newly elected Chief Magistrate to 'invite a defeated rival to govern the country. To-day's events have made it clear that the new Administration will attempt an astonishing political experiment. It will undertake to govern France without any policy, it may almost be said without any prininles. The new President will seek to make himself a political cipher. His first M injerer will try to play the same role. It will be a Cab inet of concentration so called, M. Bourgeon, its erstwhile Radical head, has assumed a ponpartisan attitude. If Parliament is moderate

he will be Socialist. The two chief aims of the Socialist-Radical combination in the Chamber are the imposition of a progressive income tax and the proclamation of general political amnesty. M. Pourgeofs, who has been in favor of both, now announces that he will accet the decision of the Chamber either way on these questions.

he will be mederate. If Parliament is Socialist

The delightful effect of this attitude, it is hoped, will be that the Ministry will be impregnable before the Chamber. Having no police of its own, it is ready to execute any and every The Ministers will be men of straw, and the President might as well be the statue of Gambetta in the garden of the Louvre. It is silly to believe such a situation will be

olerated long by the French people. It must be admitted, however, that the situation has been forced upon M. Bourgeols, who is comnelled to choose between it and dissolution. He found in attempting to form a Ministry to-day that his friends refused to accept seats in Cabinet which probably will be overthrown in a few days. He was about to abandon the task this afternoon when it was reported that the President would dissove Parlia-ment if the Radicals confessed their inability to make a Cabinet. It is recognized that an appeal to the country, under such circumstances, would be almost certain to prove disastrous to Socialist and Hadical mlays. Thereupon M. Bourgeois sent word to the Riysee that he would continue his efforts, and he proceeded with the task under the huiniliating conditions

which I have described.

M. Bourgeois informed the President at 11 o'clock to-night that he believed he could accomplish the task of forming a Cabinet, which will probably be completed to-morrow. M. Han-otaux and M. Leygues of the Duphy Ministry will retain their seats. M. Cavalgane has accepted, but his portfolio is not yet determined upon. M. Bourgeois informed me after leaving the Elysee that he would propose amnesty for all political crimes except treason and ans reny,

and he hoped the Chamber would vote it.

By the United Press.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Radical: and Leftist members of the Chamber of Hepskies met today and resolved to favor a Ministry under the Premiersinof M. Bourgeon. M. Bourgeois had interview with President Faure at 1935 o'clock this evening. He accepted definitely the task of forming a Cabinet, and expects to have his list ready to morrow. It is understood that part of his programme is an amnesty for positical offenders.

GLADSTONE IN PUBLIC LIFE.

He Will Reappear in the Commons and Spenk on Important Measures, LONDON, Jan. 19. - Mr. Gladstone has recently

written letters to several of his former colleagues and followers in Parliament, informing them that it is his intention to make his reappearance in the House of Commons and take part in its proceedings. According to these communica-tions, the ex-Premier will either vote or speak upon questions of the first importance, but will otherwise remain passive.

This news has been as gratifying as it has been surprising to the Ministerial party, but it s not known what particular measures will call him to his seat in the House. The most reason-Ministry.

Winds he is disposed to be non-committal as to

While he is disposed to be howeved that the frient his intentions, he has intimated that the frient Land bill, the Armenian airpelties, and the ami-Lords' measure her the questions in wante the Lords' measure are the questions in wanter the cussion he meast to actively take part. If he plans already formulated by the tender with the carried out doring the session, the processings will cuminate in the passage of a bid, oppiving the upper Bloss of the power of the processing will be a tower of strength to the Libersh and will be a tower of strength to the Libersh and their alles, particularly on the even of a particlection, and it will also commit Mr. Colorsh of the resumption of his place in the Broaden of the party in the direction of unsuling the cleethest toward the decision of questions affecting great constitutional reforms.

The fact that Lord Rosebery in his circular to the Libersh election against the decision of the cleety in forms.

the Liberal election accepts to day informs then that there was no immediate prospect of a dissolution of Parlaments confirms the stational resently cabled in regard to the future since it can dispersion the future since it is not give a surface that once of the massive acceptance will be abundant. In the probability now increases that these measures will be a carried, and as a consequence of the leaders of the opposite assignment in a consequence of the leaders of the properties as a consequence of the leaders of the properties as a consequence of the leaders of the configuration of the leaders of the leaders of the configuration of the leaders of the leade

THE ARMENIAN TROPPLES

Newspaper Mon Not Permitted to Go to the Scene of Investigation. London, Jan. 10. - The Armenian Commission left Erzeroum on Tuesday for Hassam, and the

Fereign Office expects to requive a report by the end of April. In the mean time the Porte positively declines to assist in the conduct of an independent inquiry, and there is probably no
hope that any such investigation will be made.
The press correspondents who started a short
time ago for Sasseon have reached Fracroum,
but permission has been refused to them by the
authorities there to proceed any further.
So strict are the authorities at Enteroum that
even one correspondent who was for a long time
employed in Constantinople in assisting to organize the new Turkish postal service and also
well known to the leading officials as decidelly
presTurkish in his opinions, has been warned
way. The Porte is not disposed to expel any of
these correspondents, but has instructed the
Fracroum officials to inform them that they pursane their vestimes at their ewin personal risk.
The official reason assigned for this action is
that the correspondents cannot be frusted and
would naturally color their reports in accordance with the bias of their news. tively declines to assist in the conduct of an in-

An Officer of the Aurania Dies at Sea. QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 19 .- The Captain of the steamship Aurania, which touched here to-day on her voyage from New York to Liverpool, re-ported that Chief Officer Morrison died on Jan. 15 of heart disease and was buried at sea.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The United States war ship San Francisco has arrived at Fayai. It is expected that a royal decree dissolving the Italian Parliament will soon be issued. The Duke of Argyle passed a good night. He was less feverish, and his general condition was

better.
Queen Victoria's eyesight has become much worse, and she will be attended by an oculist from Wiesbaden during her sojourn at Nice. The Spanish Parliamentary Commission hav-ing the Cuban budget in charge has resolved to propose the abolition of the tax on Cuban sugar The Spanish Chamber yesterday passed the nill ratifying the communical modus vivendi be-tween Spain and the United States. The Senate will begin considering the bill on Monday.

BRACE UP FROM EFFECTS OF THE GRIPPE

By a trip to Old Point Comfort, by the luxurious steamers of the OLD DOMIN-ION LINE

Write for particulars to Old Deminion S.

Only 18 hours' trip \$16.00 covers entire expense, including stay at Hygeia

Hotel